## Vol. XXX ..... No. 9,250.

## EUROPEAN ISSUES.

THE BATTLES BEFORE AMIENS.

EVERE ENGAGEMENT AT VILLERS-THE FRENCH DRIVEN BACK - THE AFFAIR AT MOREUIL CLAIMED AS A VICTORY BY THE FRENCH.

A fiercely contested engagement took place yesterday at Villers-Bretonmeaux, ten miles east of Amiens, which lasted all day. The French stubbornly maintained their positions up to 41 in the afternoon, when the town was abandoned before the superior forces and artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beaten at Bocage, a few miles west of Villers, but at Dreuil, about five miles from Amiens, they maintained their position until nightfall.

The French claim to have won a great victory at Moreuil, 12 miles south of Amiens, yesterday. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The Germans are alleged to have been beaten and driven back. The French were greater in numbers and better The losses are obscurely given in thousands. The French admit that the Prussian Hussars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of marines which

About 50,000 Germans were engaged in the conflict at

ADDRESS OF THE PREFECT BEFORE THE

LONDON, Nov. 29-12:30 a. m. News has just arrived that Amiens has been occupied by a division of German troops under Gen. Von Groben. The following address was issued by the Prefect of the Department of the Somme previous to

"Cruzens: The day of trial has arrived. In spite of all our efforts, Amieus must fall into the enemy's hands. The Army of the North is retreating, and the National Guards are disarming. I leave you, but will soon return. Be calm. Be confident. France

### THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

HOW THE REPUBLIC MAY BE RECOGNIZED-A RAT MARKET OPENED IN PARIS-DOGS AND CATS ALSO EXPOSED FOR SALE.

London, Monday, Nev. 28, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Versailles telegraphs on the 26th: "The plan to restore Napoleon is premature, and the Republic may yet be recognized, if it rejects its territo-

"Paris newspapers have been received up to the 25th inst. The Rappel announces that the fighting battalions of the National Guard have gone to the keep the restaurants open. A regular rat market and elsewhere dogs and cats are exposed for sale, The other papers are filled with accounts of the losses and demoralization of the Prussians."

A FIGHT NEAR ORLEANS - THE FRENCH DRIVEN

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

In reconnoitering near Orleans yesterday, the tieth French Corps of Gen. de Paladines' army. with serious loss. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian Tenth Corps, but were repulsed with a loss of 40. A French general was taken prisoner by the Prussians. - The German

The following details of an engagement between the Prassians under Gen. Werder, and the French, under Menotti Garibaldi, near Pasques, in the Department of Vosges, have just been received here, dated Dijon, yesterday afternoon:

The Caribaldians, while on their march from Pasques late Saturday afternoon, suddenly can e upon the outpests of the Prussian Rifles, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity.

The Prussians were at first compelled to fall back, but reënforcements coming up, the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed with great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. Gen. Werder the next day (Sunday) took a circuit around Plombieres, and in this way overtook the French rear guard. Another engage ment then occurred, in which the French lost 200 and the Prossians only 50. It is said that Menotti Garibaldi had 2,000 men under his command in this

Forts D'Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, Bicetre, and D'Ivry, on the Southern boundary of Paris, maintained a continuous and furious fire on the Prussian lines all through Saturday night. The Prussians expected another sortie, but at last accounts all was

The Paris Figure implores the French Government to conclude a peace, the defense of Paris being

By the capitulation of La Fere 70 cannon of all

sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians. A balloon, which left Paris on the 25th, descended pear Christiana, Norway, to-day, with two passengers and a number of carrier pigeons. The geronauts bring complete files of Paris papers up to the day of their departure, and a large quantity of official and private correspondence, which will be immediately torwarded to its destination.

# THE BLACK SEA TROUBLE.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE WAR POLICY GAINING GROUND IN THE BRITISH CABINET-PRUSSIA IN FAVOR OF A CONGRESS OF THE GREAT

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Cabinet Council to-day, Earl Granville went to Windsor, for the second time, for the purpose, it is believed, of Sunounging the peaceful solution to which the Couneil is strongly sending, if it has not already arrived

The opposition to the warlike policy is greatly increased. Mr. Lowe says positively there will be no war, or, if there is, some other Chancellor of the Exchequer will bring in the next budget. Mr. Bright's resignation probably hinges on the discussion for or egainst war. The Queen's influence is also strongly

Proseis is wholly for a Conference. Yesterday's St. Petersburg dispatch announcing a probable Congress is confirmed by advices from Versailles.

manner or place of the Conference, which she insists is the only reasonable method of dealing with the whole question, and Russia is not likely to object to a proposal which promises to secure all she desires.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Versailles telegraphs on the 26th: "The feeling here on the Eastern Question is that England makes too much of a small matter, and that war is impossible. The report of a secret Russo-Prussian treaty is premature. Whatever understanding may exist, the actual treaty can only be provoked by meddling with the German right of conquest." THE THREATENED WAR BELIEVED TO BE AVERTED

-A MINISTERIAL CONGRESS TO SETTLE THE

A more pacific feeling prevails in commercial circles to-day, and the fear of a rupture between the British Government and the Czar on the Black Sea question

Dispatches from both St. Petersburg and Versailles agree that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the great Powers had been decided on, to take place in London in January. Though not officially stated here, the report is generally credited.

Odo Russell dined yesterday with King William at Versailles. He was well received. Subsequently he had an interview with Count Von Bismarck. The latter said that, adhering to the conference, and having no concert with Russia, he was surprised at the action of Prince Gortschakoff. Prussia, however, declined to interfere in the matter.

A protest from the Italian Government was sent to St. Petersburg on Saturday last.

The Sublime Porte is represented to be dissatisfied with the delay and hesitation of its allies in indorsing its proposals to assume the offensive against

### LOCAL WAR NEWS.

The programme of the French Patriotic Bazaar has been changed, and the Fair will last during the week. Wednesday and Thursday the admission will be increased to \$1. Wednesday evening, Lefranc will sing Les Girondins. To-night, Archbishop McCloskey is expected to visit the Fair.

The following subscriptions have lately been

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

MEXICO.

THE REPUBLIC ALMOST IN A STATE OF ANAROHY -RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE. MAZATLAN, Nov. 18, via San Francisco, Nov. 28 .- Disorder continues throughout the country. A con-

Placido Vega refuses to obey the order of Gen. Lozada to disarm, and has accepted the leadership of another

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

...James Stuart Wortley died on Sunday in ....The Scottish iron puddlers have settled

.... The iron-clad Triumph, now building at crow, on the Tyne, accidentally caught fire yesterday, d was budly damaged before the flames could be ex-ignished.

.... A boat-race occurred at Southampton,

effected to the Italian Parliament by large majorities, and the Government will have a strong working ma-ority in the new Chambers.

....The Roumanian Chambers were opened n Sunday. Prince Charles, in his address, referred to be satisfactory relations with Turkey, and the adjust-ent of the consular jurisdiction.

.... The Counts of Cheste and Calonge have ed the amnesty effered by the Spanish Govern-They have sworn fidelity to the Constitution, and seen restored to their Captain-Generalships.

# THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION. THE CHARGES AGAINST CASTLE GARDEN-WITH-

DRAWAL OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION-FINAL ADJOURNMENT. THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Indianapolis, Nov. 24 .- The reports of Committees, which have already been telegraphed to THE TELBURE, caused quite an animated discussion. Mr. Frost of Nebraska reiterated the charges against the Castle Garden Commissioners, which the delegation from New-York as promptly repelled, but there was always Arkansas made a speech that was pronounced exceedingly good, but his standpoint, whether African or Anglo-Saxon, was not clearly defined. Mr. Calloway, Mr. Loomes, Mr. Fuller, Gov. Harvey, Mr. Gwinner, Mr. Muckle, Mr. Ross, Mr. Casserly, Mr. Wallack, and a host of others of German and Scandinavian, Welsh, Irish,

Muckle, Mr. Roes, Mr. Casseriy, Mr. Wallack, and a host of others of German and Scandinavlan, Welsh, Irish, and French cognomens, discoursed, until a recess was taken for the Thanksgiving dinner.

I do not know whether a Thanksgiving dinner makes people forgetful, but certain it is that these gentlemen traveled over the same ground covered in the morning, specifying abuses which Mr. Frost of Nebraska pressed home to the Castle Garden delegation with particular vilgor. This provoked the New-York delegation to the highest extent, and a scene of perfect confusion ensued. The New-York delegation declared that they had not been given time to reply to the charges. Men arose in their scats, and fairly screamed for a hearing. A noisier scene caunot well be imagined. As far as the sense of the Convention could be gathered, it was the opinion that too much time had been given to discussion; they wanted to vote on the resolutions and go home. The President finally restored order, when Mr. Casserly arose, and briefly said that the charges made by the gentleman from Nebraska were false, and could not be substantiated; and, masmuch as the New-York delegation had been refused an opportunity to refute these charges, they wished to withdraw from the Convention. In conclusion, he referred again to the misrepresentations of the gentleman from Nebraska, which could only have weight upon the ground of the old adage. "A lie travels a league while truth is putting on her boots." The delegation then withdrew.

The vote on the resolutions was then taken, and they

weight upon the ground of the old adage, "A he travels a league while truth is putting on her boots." The delegation then withdrew.

The vote on the resolutions was then taken, and they were adopted almost unanimously. The District of Columbia delegation protested against the removal of the per capital tax, but voted in the affirmative. The Massachusetts delegation withdrew, but subsequently reconsidered their action, when assured by the Convention that Massachusetts was not included in the charges made against Castle Garden. A delegate from each State and Territory was then selected to form a Committee on Permanent Organization and to memorialize Congress, when the Convention adjourned.

# THE FISHERY QUESTION.

PISHERMEN-A CAPTURED SCHOONER RESCUED—THE VESSEL SUBSEQUENTLY RECAPTURED BY A BRITISH STEAMER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 28,-The chooner Clara F. Friend of Gloucester, captured by the British steamer Ployer about seven weeks ago, was on the 24th last. On the 25th, the steamer Plover recap-tured her, and the captain and four others are now held

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH THE POTOSI MURDERERS. St. Louis, Nov. 28.-Great excitement has prevailed in the town of Potosi, in this State, since the arrival there of the prisoners John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, the murderers of the Lepine family.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS—OBJECTIONS TO THE FUNDING BILL— PAYING CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CURRENCY—THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY-TROOPS WANTED IN

THE SOUTHERN STATES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870. It is stated that the President's Message and Secre-tary Robeson's Report will be in full accord on the sub-ject of the repeal or modification of our existing Navigan laws, and that they will persistently urge upon Congress to give our commercial marine the full benefit of the present complications in Europe. There is reason to believe that the President's message will also take of Protection to American Industry, and that the recent

Committee, and one who voted for the original bill, said to-day that he had grave doubts about the working of the not be surprised if it was made the subject of early legislation by Congress. He does not think that the four per cent certificates can be taken in the present condition of the morey market, nor does he think that there is any immedia prospect of improvement. He would be in favor of a ending the law so as to make the rate per cent. It is s. d the Secretary of the Treasury will It is learned that early in the session of Congress

prominent Western Senator will introduce a bill allowing mport duties, and all taxes arising from customs, to be paid in United States currency, instead of gold, as at

It is positively asserted that the San Domingo treaty will be somewhat modified and sent into the Senate again

Considering that less than a week will clapse before the assembling of Congress, there are fewer Senators and Representatives in the city than is usual at this time. Generally, when the time for the meeting is so near, a majority in both Houses are here, but now not more than thirty Congressmen have arrived. The Vicexpected. Neither Secretary Gorham of the Senate nor rive by the middle of the week. Among the Senators here are Carpenter, Cole, Drake, Edmunds, Hamilton Harlan, Osborn, Pomeroy, Schurz, Trumbuil, Tipton, and us. Among the Representatives are Clarke of Paine, Loughridge, Orth, Prosser, Randall, Sargent

Ross, which is soon to occur, seems to be in great doubt senator Pomeroy, who arrived here on Saturday, does although the friends of both are devoting every energy

reports the arrival at Columbia, S. C., of six companies of United States soldiers, but will even welcome them and

Mr. Justice Nelson of the U. S. Supreme Court, who has been for several months in feeble health, writes that he will be here on Saturday next, his health having bench, he will have charge of the Court until he is re lleved by the Chief-Justice in February. The Marshal of Europe, will probably arrive here this week.

George H. Pendleton arrived here to-day. The United States steamer Saginaw of the Pacific fleet, which has been attending to the deepening trance to the channel at the Midway Islands, during the last year, is repairing at the Mare Island Navy-Yard. She is destined for duty with the Darien Exploring Expedition, and, when in readiness, will proceed immediately to Panama, and report to Commander Selfridge.

News has been received here that the sugar-cane in the porthern portions of Louisiana suffered severely from the frosts, last week, and that much of the seed-cane has been destroyed.

THE BRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO CONGRESS IN MANUSCRIPT—THE GAINES CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL]
It is not probable that the President's Annual Message will be printed in advance of its delivery to Congress, in order to guard additionally against an unauthorized and On Saturday, Judge Pascal delivered an argument be-

fore Secretary Delano and Assistant Secretary Otto of the Interior Department, against the motion to set aside the survey made by the Surveyor-General of Louisiana, under the confirmation in favor of Daniel Clark, father of Myra Clark Gaines, for 1,220 toises square of land in and above the City of New-Orleans, as it was in 1807. The claim rests upon the confirmation by the Commissioners of the Old Board of Louisiana appointed under the act of 1807, and two acts of Congress—one in 1816, and the other in 1858—approving the confirmations by that Board. The question seems to be one of identity, as Judge Pascal insisted that there was no power to go behind the confirmatory acts of Congress. Those opposed to Mrs. Gaines insist that there was a mistake as to the quantity of land. They believe the Commissioners intended 1,220 square toises, instead of 1,220 toises square. The quantity of Iand is 3,400 acres, which involves the right to several millions of dollars.

Secretary Boutwell delivered the opening address tonight at the great Charity Fair. fore Secretary Delano and Assistant Secretary Otto of

night at the great Charity Fair.

The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco has filed its bonds with the Controller of the Currency, and shortly will be authorized to begin business.

# METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is an official report by the Signal Service (United States Army), Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the Benefit of Commerce. This report is sent simultaneously from all the places

							Force	
M	Place of	Hight of	244				e of	110
	Observation.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Hour.	#q. fl.	H ind.	Weather
	Che enne		102	W.	2		V'y ge't!	e Fair.
	Onahu, Neh	. 20.13	410	N. E.	4	.08		Fair.
	St. Louis. Mo	29.96	583	B.	4	.00	Gentle.	Clear.
	New Orleans	. 30,15	630	В.	2	.02	V'y ge't	le.Clear.
	Milwankee	. 30.10	43	N. R.	25	3.00	V'y brk	. Clear.
	Chicago, Ill	29.39	457	N.	2	.02	V'y ge't	le.Fair.
H	Mobile, Ala	. 30.18	520		-	-	Calm.	Clear.
ш	Nashville, Tenn	30.17	530	8.	1	.02	V'y G't	
	Moutgomerr Ala		500	-	-	-	Calm.	Clear.
ш	Cleveland, Oblo.		560	8. W.	. 4	38,	Gentle.	
	Tolelo		540	8. W.	1	.01	V'y G't	le Pair.
	Detroit, Mich		537	8. W.	2	.02	V'y G't	le. Fair.
	Cincinnati, Ohlo	30.12	560	B. W.	1	.02	V' G'	le. Fair.
	Lake City, Fla.		50	2000	- 13	-	Calin.	Clear.
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и	Key West	70.08	720	R.	13	.75	Briak.	Clear.
	Pittaburgh, Pa	30.14	497		-	-	Calm.	Frit.
	Buffalo, N. Y	29,91	50	W.	4	.03	Gentle.	Fair.
	Rochester, N. Y.		48	8.	2	.02	V'r g't	e. Fair.
н	Oswego, N. Y.	90.95	49	S. E.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
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14	Boston, Mass	200, 200	380	N. ".		.02		le, Clear.
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	Duleth, Miss	. 200.00						
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TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .... Charles E. White, aged 22, committed suicide Boston yesterlay by taking poleos. He was in bad beatth.

.The tng E. P. Fish left Buffalo yesterday by . The Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., a leading

. Hofheimer Brothers, whisky manufacturers rulers in Cincinnati, suspended payment yesterday. The fiabilities 500,000, and assets \$650,000. They ask an extension and think on pay their debts. The owners of the Nicolson patent for wooden

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1870.

# FREE TRADE. THE REVENUE REFORMERS AT DINNER.

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN NEW-PARTY MOVEMENT-SPEECHES BY MESSRS. BRYANT, WELLS, ATKINSON, COX, BROOKS, AND OTHERS-CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

The Revenue Reformers claim a majority of

to er more in the next House of Representatives, as the result of the late elections. In order duly to celebrate city invited the leading spirits of the Revenue Reform movement in various parts of the country to for this dinner, at \$20 each, were sold, and 50 Lloyd Aspinwall, John T. Agnew, E. S. Jaffray, Brinkerhoff of Ohio, C. Chamberlin o World, Mahlon Sands, Secretary of Free After dinner the President of the evening, R. B. Mir. to eat together. Then followed the several speakers been evident that there was a singular lack of enthusiasm or of clear understanding as to the points where applause was desired. Democrats tried to cheer at points where unequivocal Free-Trade doctrines were avowed, while Republicans

quiet glass of sherry, than on account of any lively in The decided sensation of the evening was made by Mr. in Free Trade, should allow themselves to be swallowed by the Democrats, or that the Democrats should be ad-

ing of a speaker seemed to be toward moderate Tariff.

maining rather for the enjoyment of a late cigar and a

The number present was largely diminished at the con

At midnight there were about two dozen persons left at the various tables, languidly applauding from time Soon after the tired Revenue-Reformers sought their

Among the letters read were the following:

FROM GOV. HOFFMAN.

SIATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }

GENTLEMEN: I regret very much that I cannot accept your invitation to dine with the friends of Revenue Reform on Monday evening Bext. Other engagements forbid.

You very kindly in your letter of invitation refer to my advocacy heretofore of "sound economic doctrines." Let me assure you that I shall in the future advocate them with as much carnestness, and perhaps with more confidence in their speedy success, now that it is apparent that the people are awakened to their importance, and begin, at least, to appreciate and understand them.

The results of the recent elections are most encouraging. But it is very important that the work of instruction shall go on actively during the interval between elections, when the popular mind is free from the excitement and distraction incident to a political canvass. I trust the League of which you are members, which has already done so much effective work, will continue its labors uninterruptedly and with renewed zeal and courage. Very respectfully, yours.

Messrs. Robert B. Minturn, Simon Sterne, Charles H. Marshall, Malou Sands, Alfred Pell, Committee.

on that occasion. parent that Revenue Reform and a thorough and It is apparent that Revenue Reform and a morongal radical reform in our civil service are to be the leading political questions of the future, and the result of the recent elections give unmistakable evidence of what is to be the vertict of the people whenever these questions can be fairly presented to them. Yours truly,

H. W. SLOCUM.

FROM CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

DEAR SH: I received this morning the invitation with which I am honored to attend a diner to be given in New York on the 28th inst., in honor of Revenue Reform principles.

I should be happy to be present on the occasion and to the contract of a tick a movement. Nothing and the contract of a tick a movement.

I should be happy to be present on the occasion and to learn the progress of such a movement. Nothing appears to me more necessary than an attempt to restore the Government to the early simplicity and its officers of all classes to the ancient purity. This cannot be hoped, for while high duties and high taxes form an essential part of the national policy. But I cannot at present go to New-York. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
Mahlon Sands, esq., Free-Trade League, New-York.
President Woolsey of Yale College declined on account of pressing duties.

present 50 to Res. Charles Prancis Adams.
Mahlon Sands, esq., Free-Trade League, New-York.
President Woolsey of Yale Collego declined on account of pressing duties.
John Quincy Adams wrote; "If we are ready to act in the same spirit of lofty patriotism; if we are prepared to shake hands over superannuated animosities; if we, too, dare to walve the technicalities of party to grasp the principles of liberty, the day is at hand when no man shall be proscribed and no interest subsidized from one end of our land to the other."
The Hon. Lucius Robinson wrote; "The friends of Revenue Reform have reason to rejoice over the results of the elections. They give encouragement to renewed and more persevering efforts. They show that the public mind is taking hold of the subject in carnest, and that as the people become fully informed they will make short work with 'protective' tariffs. The fallacy that a Government can make its people prosperous by taxing them has had its day. Men of common sense cannot see the wisdom or justice of paying forced contributions levied solely to swell the profits of their neighbor's business. Laboring mee begin to see that the boasted increase of wages under such a system only brings them nearer to the point of starvation by the much greater increase in the prices of all the necessaries of life; that the inevitable tendency of it is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; and that their frequent strikes are only expensive and empty protests which fail to secure for them their share of the plunder.

Mayor Hall wrote: "The fact has long been apparent to the citizens who refuse to think, that the system has been persevered in of building up monopolies at shocking cost to consumers; but I am sure, as a politician, that the Free-Trade League of New-York has accomplished most toward impressing that fact upon the whole national mind. As a politician, I am for burying all dead issues very deep. And among them I know no more detectable corpse than the high protective tarif one. The frantic appeals

We are met together to-night to congratulate one another on the work which has been achieved and tho successes which have been realized up to this time by the efforts of the friends of free trade. The existence of a great national debt and the expediency of raising a large revenue from a tariff has been generally assumed

indignation when I hear the sneers of our antagonists, and the admission of some half-hearted friends, that our cause is "merely an economic issue," "only a matter of dollars and cents," not a deep and far-reaching moral issue, involving the self-same questions which created the great French Revolution, and which gave impulse to the anti-Slavery movement.

The time is past when we were looked upon as the advocates of an impracticable and visionary theory. The time is close at hand when the supporters of the free-trade movement will be recognized as the champions of the most immediately momentous and most intensely practical issue in American politics. It is a question which will divide parties and break up old party lines. Already it has done this (as you are aware) in the elections of this year at the West. The issues of the past are disappearing, and men find that they must take a new departure, based on the living issues of the day. In the new Congress now just elected, there is a large majority of members who agree upon this issue, though they have hitherto acted as political antagonists. Such men will be forced into contact and into political cooperation by their common oppesition to the legislation of monopoly. We shall see the best men of both parties working together harmoniously for a common object, and surely that will be a cheering sight to all but the most bigoted of partisans.

This is not the place nor the time to sketch the history

many of you; and I will only now tell you how it has many of you; and I will only now tell you how it has been employed during the past eleven months, what it has accomplished in that time, and what it now proposes to do. Experience has taught us that the most effective manner of starting this agitation is in holding public meetings. A call for the meeting is first circulated, to which the names of as many of the chief men of the neighborhood are obtained as possible. We generally find that we can in this way commit the thinking men in a community to the cause. The meeting attracts public attention to the tariff question, and forces the press to take sides. The lecturers obtain the names of free-traders as they go about the country, which are entered to them for their own use, and for that of their friends. Upon this ledger there are now the names of 4,000 cooperators, from every State in the Union, who are willing to do more or less volunteer work for the cause; 2,000 newspapers are kept suppled also with free-trade documents; and there are now 14 persons in the service of the Lesgue lecturing, writing for the press, and performing detail work. Within 11 months 170 public meetings have been held by the League, which is an average of 16 in every month of 26 week days. A half-dozen free-trade newspapers. the ex-Commissioner of the Revenue, and the last attempt of the Protectionists to increase the tariff; to have impelled a branch of Congress which was said 18 months since to have been more wedded to Protection than any which ever assembled at Washington, to vote the abolition of duties on coal and sait; and to attack and defeat the Protectionists in their every eliance of the offer issues competing for public attention, and now bids fair to purify, in no small degree, our national politics, by breaking up existing party lines, and causing a union of the reforming elements of both parties. But, what is more to the immediate purpose, a majority of 43 votes has been secured in the new House of Representatives.

no common purpose, cannot define our wants, nor agree upon a form of tariff. Never was a charge more false, we have an immediate and common purpose, which, when attained, will have so far demoralized the enemy as to lead to substantial victory. That purpose is the immediate and total abelition of the duties on ceal, sait, humber, raw wool, and pig-fron. The passage of a bill freeing these articles will be what Gravelotte was to Sedan—a victory necessitating a subsequent surrender.

Mr. D. A. Weils being caffed upon to reply to the toast,

ily for the compliment you have tendered, and the evening. Not that I am not in sympathy with the many kindly and intelligent faces that I see about me; not be cause, through hopes of future preferment, I am unwilling to avow my opinions, but simply because I am engaged upon a work-most difficult-which I attention, namely, a revision of the tax system of the State of New-York-a system so complicated, so difficult | tariff of 20 per cent on the is to understand, so ineffective in its execution, that I have often been tempted to return my commission to the Governor of the State, with thanks, and tell him that as this system, which I was called upon to investigate, originated through pressure of necessity, and was carried

this system, which I was called upon to investigate, originated through pressure of necessity, and was carried out and modulated by circumstances rather than by intelligent thought, that pressure of necessity and circumstances must alone be relied on to amend it.

But as I do not propose to take this course, I do propose to do the work intrusted to me as well as I are able. I felt unwilling to give up sufficient time to make a journey of 309 miles to and from the city to attend this meeting. Af the same time I felt unwilling to refuse a call from my friends, and to might I have answered that call; and, as they say out West, am "up on my hind legs" [laughter], to make a speech, and I propose to do it to the best of my shility. And in thinking over to-day what I should say, it seemed to me that I could not do better than profit by the example of our friends who attend camp-meetlags. When they gather to compare gifts, the mombers of the circle rise and tell their experiences, and it seemed to me that I could not do better to-night than to give you a chapter of my own personal experience, and tell you how it is that I find myself here, in company with men, who, a few short years ago, I regarded as little better than public enemies [laughter and applause], and in sympathy with opinions which at the same time I thought the embodiment and expression of all that was false in political heresy and unsound in political economy. I felt the more impelled to do this, because one of your papers in this city—The New York Timzs—has recently informed the people that all this agitation and movement for reform commenced with the late Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, and is directed by him, and that furthermore he had turned Democrat, and applause.] And then, Gentlemen, you know what Mr. Greeley thinks when he says that my friend on my right, here, has defeated my pile of truth, and rejected it through the cybern when the substance of patriotism. I had in vested all the property I was known to the interior cities of this state

seven editions were published and over 200,000 copies (old.) it was the publication of this little pamphlet that first brought me into connection with the Federal Government. Mr. Fessenden was then Secretary of the Treasury, and from him I received an invitation to visit Washington. In the course of the conference it was suggested that, as the tax system had grown up under the pressure of the war, it was inexpedient to continue it, and that science demanded that some measures should be taken to revise it, and bring it down to the principles of political economy; and the ability of the nation to sustain the burdens placed upon it. This idea was afteward embodies in a bill creating a Revenue Commission; which was speedily cuacted into a law.

I was not a little astonished to find the Charmanishp of that Cammission offered topine, the elecks to be accept.

does was afterward embodied in a bill creating a few commission; which was apacedily canacted into a law. I was not a little astonished to find the Charmanship of that Commission offered tojme, the clerks to be acceptable to the powers at Washington, and that one of their was to be a Free-Trade Democrat. I need not tell you of the trouble we had to make up that Commission. After a good deal of waiting I repaired to Philadelphia, looking to that place as the central sum of political economy and science, as there I could get the advice of Mr. there C. Carey. [Laughter,] We went to work upon the basis of the tax upon distilled spirits; assuming that the consumption was at least \$10,000,00; the tax upon that might be caloniated at \$2, and it would be sufficient to pay all the interest upon the debt and leave \$70,000,000 over. Then after talking with revenue officers, the result we cause to was that an attempt to cellect a tax of \$2 a gulion on an article whose prime cost in the Cincinnati market in 1850 was not more than 20 cents was impossible, and that the sooner a tax of that

the country and for the revenue. There was but one gentleman in Congress—Gen. Garfield of Ohio—who gave that statement the least attention.

I have been very much interested in what the Revenus Commissioner said on this subject, but for one I will never admit that this nation, which has just put down such a mighty rebellion, is incapable of collecting a tax of \$2 a gallon on whisky (langhter), and that statement settled the question for that time, and the Revenue Commissioner walked out of the room disappointed and considering his mission—as far as that was concerned—a failure. But, Sir, the experience of the public came to my rescue, and talked of the fact that fraud was increasing throughout the country and the revenue running down, and demanded that the recommendation we made in 1865 should be adopted and Congress librored to that expression of opinion, and fixed 50 cents as the tax on whisky. And now I want to call year attention to the result. In the year 1865, when the tax was \$2, the revenue was \$20,00,000; but in the first year that the tax was reduced it went up to \$42,00,000, and last year it approximated to \$60,00,000.

At the close of the year my colleagues on the Revenue Commission being unable to take further responsibility.

most demanded.

My faith in all this doctrine was seriously shaken by some little incidents which occurred in my personal experience, in company with this great Prince of Protectionists. Mr. Carcy, I remember, talking on the subject of the death of Mr. Cobden, said that, among the many mercies since the war, he regarded his death as the greatest. "How is that?" said I. "Why, don't you see!" said the. "He was such a friend of this country that, if he had some over here, the people would have all gone to hear him, and he would have taken the occasion to indoctrinate them with Free Trade." I said it

this country.

Yet there are many things which seem to reader the form of a tariff desirable, if people prefer an indirect tax to any others. I also recognize this fact; that the Government, by a course of procedure, has given certain piedges to manufacturers and others, on the strength of which capital has been invested; and I would not have that piedge withdrawn without warning. Whatever may be our opinions or my own opinion as regards the question that underlies Free Trade and Protection, it seems to me that those are not really the questions at issue to-day. But the questions at issue are the abuses which, under the name of Protection, have been imported into law and foisted on the American people.

I am reminded here of the story of the fellow who lost his shirt. It was a very dirty shirt, too; he hunted for it day and night, and high and low. Finally he went into a bath, and after he had been there a little time he actually washed down to the shirt he thought he had lost. Humense appliance and laughter.] Now I say that we have to wash down to Protection. We have not got down to the question of Protection. Use have not got down to the question of Protection or Free Trade.

We have to wash down past the abuses. This term

grow any elephants in this country—though I don't know what we may do in the future—well, we have got a tariff of 20 per cent on the ivory. We do make some steel here, so that is protected, by a tariff of 60 or 70 per cent. One of the last things I did, previous to my visit to Europe, was to go through the cutlery manufactories of this country, and see how they were doing their business; for it seemed to me, with a tax of 20 per cent on the ivory and 60 per cent on the steel, 20 per cent on the ivory and 60 per cent on the steel, it was wonderful that they could hold their own against British cutlery; because the duty on the British kutle is only 25 per cent. I found on entering the manufactories that the ivory was brought in and cut by machinery late pieces of the right length to form the handle; then by another ingenious arrangement of little saws these blocks were cut into clongated pieces, machinery drilled the holes in the handle to receive the shank, and then the handle was ready to be fitted with the knife. Then I found that the steel was cut into thin slips by machinery, and the black and handle stamped into form by dies; and the whose work being thus done by machineral arrangements, all the parts of every knife fitted every other knife, like the parts of a Springfield musket.

Well, now, I went into the manufactories of cutlery in Sheffield soon after I arrived in England; and then I inmediately learned the secret how and why the American manufacturer was able to hold his own market, in spite of the tariff. All the bits of tvory for the handle of the knife were sawn and drilled by hand; labor was cheaper there than machinery; all the blades and shanks of the knives, instead of being stamped, as with us, were formed by hammering by hand. I saw that in consequence of the American manufacturer having taken advantage of machinery, we were enabled to hold our own in spite of our tariff. And if we were thus enabled to hold our own under the present system, what could the manufacturer do if he had everything

would not only hold his own market, but he would drive the cuttery of every other nation out of the markets of the world. And we should not only be building more manufactories, but we should be giving employment to shipping; and should be exporting our goods, and getting a nainner of trade in our faver, instead of exporting promises to pay for the goods we import. But ho; steel must be protected because somebody in Pittsburgh makes steel.

Another instance—the manufacture of hats: Take an ordinary felt hat. It is made of coney for and cotton. Well, we are not so poor that we are compelled to breed rabbits for their fair, so we import them under a duty of it ocents a pound. Then the hat is lined with silk and trimmed with a silk ribbon that pays 60 per cent. First there is a larger of the cents a pound. Then the hat is lined with silk and trimmed with a silk ribbon that pays 60 per cent. First there is a beautiful the silk and trimmed with a silk ribbon that pays 60 per cent. Then there is the leather sweat-band, that pays a duty of 41 per cent. But foreign manufactured hats are admitted under a duty of 35 per cent. We have invented the mest ingenious unachinery to make hats. There is a machine that blows the uniture of fur and cotton round the model, and other machinery for flaishing it, and yet, while we exported before the war cresseventh of all the bats we made, to-day we hardly export a hat; while the price has so much hiercased that we have ceased to manufacture have has hat-manifacturely would be shoply to remove ad those taxes. Let the hat-manufacturer have his hat-manifacture, and you will find the home consumption will instruce, and that will add to the means whereby the prosperity of the constry will be increased, it could go on giving illustration after flustratin ef this topic; but those illustrations are perhaps fitter for a more formal lecture. The Protechnists meet them all by saying that the econotry is no exported and remains rap is we were a regulate or a monarchy, whether the Government was that of a King or of a President, and amount of arable land. Such a thing as a mount of arable land. Such a thing as a pouring it down that some in the ability of upon it. This may be a receive of the land that some in the ability of upon it. This may be a receive the ability of upon it. This may be a received in the ability of upon it. This is upon us, year after year, nearly 400,000 able-bodied laborers, who, of themselves, yearly constitute that which we can produce in competition with other nations. This is unmatural; it would not tell or their of wait of wai